

The Daily Tribune.

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Judge Powers is able to verify the things in his scrapbook by his memory.

While the Russians have lost Admiral Makarov, the Japanese have lost Admiral Alexieff.

One can readily see that Judge Powers has had his mind for a long time on religious subjects.

As the principals view the hoodlum matter, the sins of the children should be visited on the parents.

In his testimony, the Judge is demonstrating that he and the church come under the head of Great Powers.

As many of Utah's prominent Democrats are, strangely enough, not saying anything, they must be Parker men.

Perhaps our versatile weather maker has taken this means of showing that he is not in favor of Sunday baseball.

Judge Parker certainly does not want to resign his \$14,000 Judgeship, and thus destroy his reputation for wisdom.

When you know that Mr. Bryan was in Chicago last night, you do not have to be told that he did a lot of talking there.

Will it not be difficult for Moses Thatcher to keep his memory from being refreshed by the testimony of Judge Powers?

Another week has gone by, and still only three Provo men are seriously spoken of for places on the Democratic State ticket.

Is it possible that the great meteorological law that seven dry Sundays shall follow a pleasant Easter is to be broken today?

If driven to it, pugilists may undertake to show in court that they are human, and therefore have an inalienable right to fight.

How men do change! Once Moses Thatcher would have been delighted had he been told that he must go to the Capitol at Washington.

Being courteous people, the Japs will be in the vicinity of Port Arthur when Admiral Skrydloff arrives, with their guns ready to salute him.

Judge King also would not doubt be willing to testify freely about church interference, provided the questioning related to recent campaigns.

With the City Engineer and the streets operating on East Second South street, it may be said that the Snows have been doing great things to it.

We shall have fighting of the campaign kind later on, however, when the contestants will deliver blows with their jaws instead of receiving some on them.

Coming at a nice season of the year, the sub-committee will doubtless have a pleasant time out here, even if it doesn't find many of those it hoped to meet, at home.

It must strike a well-known Lehi man that the committee doesn't want to know what the situation really is, as it shows no desire to subpoena the Hon. Abel John Evans.

Does not the weather man know that a storm on Saturday is almost sure to interfere with the work our enterprising young hoodlums have planned in school through the week?

Judge Powers states that he has confidence in the Mormon people, and trusts that they will show that it is not misplaced should he happen to come up for office some time.

There appears to be a lull in the carnage and demolition going on in San Domingo, and this has been taken advantage of by leading negroes in the South to discuss what ought to be done with that unhappy country. The general opinion among them is to the purport that the United States should intervene and enforce peace and order.

But some vigorously object to this, as the presence there of whites from this country would introduce the spirit of caste and race prejudice, hitherto absent in that population. One of the disputants is of opinion that nothing can save San Domingo but a strong despot, who would relentlessly crush any opposition to his will, and who would compel order if he had to shoot all the disorderly characters in the country. Such discussions are not much help in the solution of San Domingo's troubles, and the practical form in which relief will probably come will be in intervention by the United States and the establishment of a protectorate which will make short work of the turbulent, blood-thirsty element.

THE CANAL DEAL CONSUMMATED.

At last the full and final transfer of the French company's Panama canal property to the United States has been formally made. The deeds were delivered on Friday, and yesterday the stockholders by almost unanimous vote ratified the action of their directors and officers in making the transfer. Nothing now remains to render the transaction complete but the payment of the consideration of forty million dollars, and this is being made as rapidly as the circumstances attending such a large payment can permit. Panama is pressing also for ten millions, and will now get it at once.

The United States gets a clear title, and all the property, good will, and franchises, without reserve. The laws prevailing on the zone will be the code in force in Panama, save as this may be modified by the commission which the President is by the ordinance copied from the Jefferson administration authorized to appoint. Thus all will work toward the unimpeded and rapid construction of the canal.

But before much actual work is done, a good deal of preparation in preliminaries must take place, by way of clearing up the strip, and the cities at the end of it, which are represented to be in a desperately bad sanitary condition. The first exercise of authority and control must be assumed in the direction of compelling a general cleaning up. At best, the construction of the canal will involve a great tax on life and health, as the development of malaria from disturbing the soil is very rapid and all-pervading in that latitude. The commissioners to carry on the work will, however, be equal to the task of keeping the danger from this at its minimum.

Then, after sanitary conditions are such as to allow the progress of work, contracts will have to be let on specifications that in the meantime have been prepared. This will take some time. But we may all rest secure in the certainty that every necessary step will be taken with the celerity and certainty that distinguish American management, and that what Europe has been longing to do for centuries and trying to do for twenty years, will now be done by the Great Republic in ten years or less.

And thus will be fulfilled one of the great dreams of the ages.

The alleged punishments which King Peter of Serbia was on April 1st said to have inflicted upon the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga turn out to have been a good deal of an April fool joke. He has, it is true, "banished" them from the court, as promised, but this banishment is accompanied by promotion in office and increase of power and pay, with important military commands. On the other hand, the most distinguished military leader who opposed the regicide plot has been dismissed from the army, "at his own request," and four superior officers who opposed the assassinations have been kicked out with him. The efforts which King Peter is making to placate the outraged feelings of Europe and re-establish diplomatic relations, cannot possibly get on very well with this sort of hastily double-dealing on his part.

The conclusion of the quarantine-breakers in Carbon county that they will obey the laws, is both wise and safe. To break the quarantine and turn loose on the community persons whom there is every reason to believe that they carry smallpox infection about with them, is something which it is altogether impossible to stand. It makes no difference who it is that is thus exposed, nor what such person thinks about the matter, the quarantine regulations must be obeyed. It is all the better to have this consented to willingly, but it would have to be enforced, anyhow. That locality cannot be permitted to be a breeding spot for the plague of this contagion.

Twenty-one male births and twenty-one female, a total of forty-two, is the record of this city the past week, a good healthy showing. The deaths numbered twenty-four, of which ten were male and fourteen female. The only contagious disease that is not practically stamped out is smallpox, and this is not in virulent form. The general health of the city is excellent, and the people are prosperous and happy.

It seems that Venezuela, not content with her experiences of Great Britain's effort to grab territory that would carry the boundaries of British Guiana to the Orinoco, nor with the bullying half-war carried on against her last year jointly by Great Britain and Germany and Italy, is laying the foundation for another row. The British Government is extending its protection to a British company which proposes to use the Orinoco river for the Colombian trade, and President Castro is to favor the project. It is urged that this is the

easiest route to reach the richest portions of Colombia, thence up the Meta river, and that the United States ought to favor the project, as it would offer excellent opportunities for the extension of American trade. But what would be left after the British dealers had picked the bone would hardly be worth while, and the prospect of a ruction with Venezuela is so exceedingly good, that the Americans would be as great fools in supporting the project through the hope of commercial gain as President Castro would be in granting the concession for it, on any pretext whatever.

THE MOSELY COMMISSION REPORT.

Mr. A. Mosely, an Englishman of enterprise and of an investigating turn of mind, sent over to this country in 1902 a commission to investigate industrial conditions in the United States. The report of that commission, while appreciative in the highest degree of the great industrial work done and doing in the United States, and of the ingenuity, co-ordination, and effectiveness of the great industrial enterprises of the large corporations, convinced Mr. Mosely that there was something behind the great success of the Americans in these enterprises and their industrial invasion of the world. Accordingly, he sent over last year a commission to investigate the school system of the United States, shrewdly suspecting that the real secret of the American pre-eminence lay there.

This second commission has made its report, which is issued in a thick volume. It is even more enthusiastic in praise of the schools than the first report was of the industries of the United States. This praise, however, is discriminating; it is not universal nor blind. There are many things which these experts think could be improved; but the balance, on the whole, comparing the American system with the British system, is so immensely in favor of the American, that the word contrast would be a better one to use in describing the conclusions arrived at than comparison.

First of all, what struck all these experts, is the enthusiastic belief in and support of the public schools by the whole people, and the enormous sums of money spent on them; the size, conveniences, and fittings of the school buildings, and the lavishness with which the pupils are supplied with everything which will help them on in their work, and not inferior to this, in their judgment, is the eagerness of the pupils to learn; the cordial, helpful relations which exist between the pupils and the teachers, and the magnificent practical results attained.

In criticism, they marvel at the very great preponderance of women teachers and think that, especially for boys above twelve, there should be more men teachers. They think that the teachers are underpaid; that teaching should be made a career with emoluments and prizes which would make it worth while for men to make it their life work—a desirable profession. They think that there should be infant classes in the schools, coming even before the kindergarten work, so that the primary work would be practically over at the age of six, and regular grade work begin earlier than it does. They think that our secondary instruction is not as thorough as it should be, but concede that our system of special training is the best in the world.

Mr. Mosely was attracted to this investigation by a remarkable fact. He was one of the diamond miners of South Africa, and like the rest of them, was making a failure of it. Finally a mining engineer from California, Mr. Gardner Williams, arrived in South Africa and took over the management of the De Beers company. Williams sent for Louis Seymour, another American engineer, and between them they made the brilliant success that has been shown in the development of the South African mines. Later, other American mining engineers, Hammond, Perkins, Jennings and many others, came in, and the mines became the greatest in the world.

Mr. Mosely wondered how it was that these men could make such a brilliant success where others could do nothing, and his eyes were turned to the United States; he determined to find out if he could what made the difference in practical efficiency, originality in methods, and adaptation of means to ends, between American experts and the experts of other countries. His investigations of the great industrial and mechanical plants convinced him that America is the home of enterprise and applied science, but to learn how this came to be so necessitated the investigation of the schools and the training systems of the United States.

The results of the two investigations have satisfied him. He is convinced, as are also his experts, that the American schools, by their encouragement of the spirit of inquiry and personal investigation on the part of the pupils, have implanted in the minds of the growing boys an individuality and power of initiative that is possessed by no other people, and that the eagerness for learning and training which is so manifest everywhere in the United States, will keep the Americans in the vanguard of progress for all time.

It is certainly excellent news which comes from Secretary Charles F. Martin of the National Live-stock Association. He finds from a visit among the cattlemen of the great range States of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and the Dakotas that cattle have wintered well, and are now in fine shape, that the winter losses were light, the reports to the contrary having been mostly exaggerations. The winter has in fact been rather mild, but it was feared that

the deep snows might deprive the animals of food; so that Secretary Martin's assurances to the contrary will be most gratefully received.

THE CITY LEVY AND THE LAW.

The prospective increase of two and a quarter mills in the city tax levy the present year is a reminder to the people of the result of last fall's municipal election that will by no means be relished. A considerable proportion of this increase is made by advances of salaries and additions to the pay roll made necessary to comfort the partisans who were determined that the city must reward them for their partisan activity at the last municipal election. It would not do, of course, to have a Republican municipal administration; but the change is a costly one to the suffering taxpayers.

With respect to the further contention that the county has no power to include the city tax levy in the general tax roll, we do not see that this necessarily follows from the Supreme Court decision in the street railway and power company case. If it does, however, it would also necessarily follow that the County Commissioners have no right to include the city school levy in their levy of a county tax, and the city would be spared that distribution; so the taxpayers within the municipality, on the whole, would be considerably the gainer.

But, as we said, this by no means follows, nor do we anticipate any need for a call of a special session of the Legislature. The doctrine that a general board of equalization cannot go within a county's lines to assess property which lies wholly within that county is quite a different thing from a proposition that the superior jurisdiction cannot carry on its rolls a levy made within the boundaries of its authority, on its assessment roll. The city tax levy can be carried in the general levy, all right, but the pity of it is that it is so needlessly swelled, and made so large. Mistakes, however, have to be paid for by somebody, and by whom more properly than by those that make them?

THOSE UNDER LIFE SENTENCE.

We have received from the "life-sentenced prisoners of California" an appeal "for clemency, justice, and mercy." The clemency and mercy appeal is easy to understand, but it takes some inquiry to ascertain the appeal for justice. This, it appears, is based on the workings of the law which allows life-sentenced prisoners to go on parole after seven years of service, provided their record has been flawless during that time.

But those who enjoy the benefits of this law are required to meet certain expenses. They must deposit twenty-five dollars in cash with the directors of the prison; must buy a good suit of clothing; must have employment engaged, and cash to pay transportation to that place; and must pay for advertising notice of intention to apply for parole. This takes a good sum of money, and those who are strangers in the State, or who have no one on the outside to work for their interests, cannot raise the cash, as there is no way to earn anything in the prison.

The argument and plea therefore is that the Legislature shall make the chance alike and equal for all, by naming a certain number of years of service for life prisoners, after which all will be allowed to go on parole, and no favors shown.

It may not have occurred to these gentry that another way of "making even" would be to repeal the parole law, and keep life prisoners in fact for life. The advantage of turning loose upon the community a lot of desperadoes, whether on parole or not, is by no means evident.

Another thing that will strike the outside public with a curious surprise is that the life prisoners can hold mass meetings, have an organization, and get up resolutions, plans, express their opinions, make arguments to the public, and so on. From surface indications, these life prisoners appear to be having a pretty good time; they evidently could not do much better by being at large, and the best thing for themselves, and certainly for the public, is that they should stay right where they are.

THE PLAN TO PACK THE COURT.

Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying that he considers the present year's campaign more one for Supreme Court Justices than for President. That is, he would have it a campaign to pack the Supreme Court with Democrats, and Democrats with Populistic views. This necessarily contemplates a good many retirements from the bench and a material change in the composition of the court. Let us see what opportunities there may be during the next four years for the carrying out of this programme.

Doubtless the idea is based on the probabilities arising from the advanced age of a number of the members of that court. Thus, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller is in his 72nd year, Justice John M. Harlan is nearing the end of his 71st year; Justice David J. Brewer is approaching the close of his 67th year; Justice Henry B. Brown is just past his 64th year; Justice Edward D. White is well past his 55th birthday; Justice Rufus W. Peckham is half way along his 60th year; Justice Joseph McKenna is past the half of his 60th year; Justice Oliver W. Holmes is past his 63rd year; while Justice William R. Day, the youngest of the Justices, is just past his 55th anniversary.

Mr. Bryan's idea is doubtless that some of the older Justices may be displaced before 1909, and that their successors can be named by a Democratic

President should he be elected this fall. It is rather a ghouliah speculation on his part, but there is much possibility in it, and he can no doubt draw some speculative comfort out of it.

But back of and aside from the ghouliahness of it, is the even more reprehensible idea that it is proper to pack the Supreme Court with partisans, and with a view to obtain certain trust, anti-imperialistic, and other decisions, which would be in line with the Democratic notions. And that is a programme which the American people, without regard to party, will never support.

BUSINESS, TRADE, AND FINANCE.

The week has given us a heavy storm, one of the best of the season, and yesterday brought on another. It looks as though we were to be especially favored with a wet season, and a rise in the lake such as has not been known for the past five years. But the frost of Thursday night did some damage to the fruit, and the cold storms will be hard on the sheep and the new-born lambs. But they will be excellent for the ranges in general.

The shearing season is in full activity. The fleeces are heavy, and the buyers are keen. Although the price is not at the top notch, there have been a good many sales along the twelve and a half and thirteen-cent mark, and the railroad men are making a strenuous canvass for the transportation business of hauling the wool East. The strike reported among the Wyoming shearers appears to be rather local than general, and it has not appeared in Utah or Idaho. As we have heretofore explained, this city is the center for a vast area embraced in the wool business, and probably something like three million dollars has been and will be paid for fleeces the present season, from the banks in Salt Lake.

The mines, as usual, are making a great record. They show a production richer than ever before, and will make a higher mark in production than ever known in the State, this year. The smelters are fully keeping up with the demands upon them by the vast ore marketings, and show a most gratifying spirit of enterprise in enlargements and in adopting all the latest devices for efficiency and economy in the handling and treatment of ores.

The railroad extensions are progressing as favorably as one could wish. The San Pedro work is being rushed with an energy that is cheerful to see, track being now laid eighty odd miles beyond Caliente, and when the Moapa cut is completed, which will not take very long now, it will be speedily laid to Las Vegas. The company keeps contracts for grading and for bridges well ahead of the tracklayers, so that the very best results are achieved.

The Moffat road shows excellent force and activity. It is well equipped for a summer campaign in Colorado, this side of the Continental divide, that will bring it well along toward Green River. In this work it will use the temporary track over the hill, pending the construction of the great tunnel. Within the coming month it is expected that some of the contracts for construction from this end of the line will be let.

During the week, a rumor was afloat, which originated in Reno, that the Western Pacific was to be absorbed into the Southern Pacific system. This was promptly denied, as it was when the same rumor started a short while back, and we believe that the rumor is wholly unworthy of credence.

Business throughout the State is in excellent form and promise. The abundant precipitation, giving assurance of excellent crops, the rich yield from the mines, and the encouraging prospects of railroads from southwest and from Denver, continue to assure plenty of money and a brisk trade.

In this city, business has opened well for the merchants. Demand is brisk with the oncoming of spring, and a large proportion of the transactions are for spot cash. The banks have an abundance of money, and their clearances for the week showed the very gratifying increase of 22.5 per cent, compared with the corresponding week of last year.

In the realty market, the transactions were brisk, and the demand is good, both for business property and for building lots. Many good sales are reported. Even more encouraging is the building activity. Everywhere one goes, he sees dwellings going up, and the taking out of permits for new structures, including business blocks, is general. It is evidently going to be a surpassingly good season for building in Salt Lake City this year.

In the country at large, the opening of the building season, May 1st, has made a great preparatory demand for structural material, and there is a prospect now that this work will be very little interfered with by strikes. The iron and steel markets are quiet, awaiting the complete settlement of the ore rates on the great lakes, and the outcome of the Steel Corporation's effort to absorb the Clairmont works. Not much revival in this trade is expected until the railroad buying begins in the spring.

The general crop situation is backward, a fortnight late in the seeding, and this retards demand and distribution. But in the South, on account of the high prices realized on cotton, and the expectations of an enormous increase in the yield because of the largely increased acreage, sales and orders are considerably in excess of those of a year ago.

The floods have played an important part in delaying transportation and preventing distribution; the result of this, and of the political activity beginning to take the center of the stage, has been to accentuate the tendency toward conservatism, and to retard the disposition for risk and speculation. The railway

NOTES ABOUT MEN.

C. M. Brown is a candidate for the office of Florida. He is a native of Florida, and has been in the State for many years. He is a member of the Florida State Bar, and has been practicing law in the State for many years. He is a man of high character, and is well known in the State.

The New York bank statement, issued yesterday, showed a heavy increase in deposits, a small increase in specie, in surplus, and in extra bank deposits, with smaller increases in other items. No decrease was reported in any. This very favorable statement had been discounted, and made no impression on the market. Additional new high records were made by the statement, the aggregate of loans (\$1,048,380,300) being in excess of all previous figures, as is also the deposit item of \$1,098,374,400; the cash holdings of \$211,647,300 being also greater than any previous record.

The stock market was extremely dull during the week, the litigation over the Northern Securities distribution having a deterrent effect on speculation. The gold shipments abroad are taking on increased proportions as the time for the payment on the French Canal company's property approaches; \$4,600,000 was scheduled for export to Paris yesterday, by three brokers, and these shipments will undoubtedly increase until the full forty millions are paid. But on the other hand, thus far Japan seems to be sending gold to the west coast about as fast as it is sent away from the east coast (\$1,465,000 yesterday and \$3,000,000 the day before), and this, with our home production of about seven millions a month, will keep up our gold supply in full and increasing volume.

It is a special satisfaction to hear that the storm of yesterday extended into the southern part of the State, where it was more needed than anywhere else. There was enough precipitation, too, to make it worth while, and doubtless the people down there are much encouraged by the downpour.

RISKS WHICH MUST BE RUN.

From the Chicago Tribune.
Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, says apropos of the suggestion that the accident on the Mississippi may have been due to the attempt to increase the number of shots fired in a given time: "Rapidity of fire is just as vital to the modern navy as accuracy. We must and will find a way to make the firing of our guns in time of peace perfectly safe, but it must be done without any sacrifice in the rapidity of fire." The reason is obvious. If two ships of equal gun power meet in battle the one whose guns are fired the most times in the minute will have a manifest advantage, provided accuracy of aim has not been sacrificed to secure a more rapid fire.

SPICE.

Skinflint—If anything should happen to me, dearest, you will be all right. I've just insured my life.
"But suppose nothing does happen to you?"—Life.

"You promised me," she said, coldly, "to return the look of half I gave you, and—'Gee whizz!' He interrupted, 'do you take me for a hair-restorer?'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Whatever are you children doing?"
"Oh, we're trying to fit them to the baby, 'cos he hasn't got any!"—Punch.

RHYMES OF THE DAY.

The April Fool's not out of range, You'll find him here and there. He is the fool who's led to change His winter underwear.
—Philadelphia Press.

He can compose sonatas, suites, And symphonies even, maybe. But he's quite at a loss when his wife requests That he'll compose the baby.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.



WHAT A BEAUTY

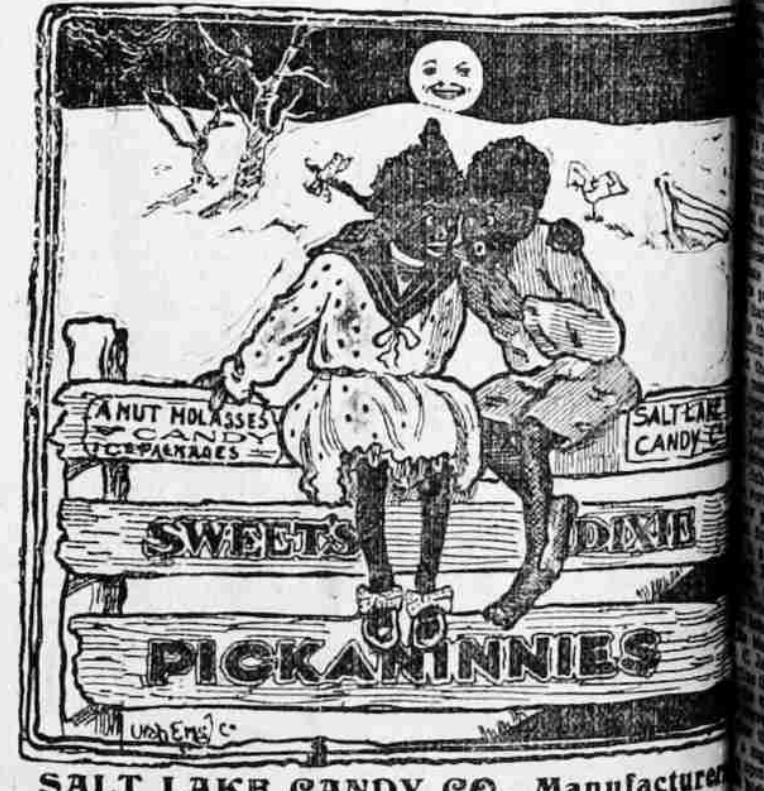
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